

FIELD TRIPS OF THE CLUB

TRIP OF MAY 20 TO WATCHUNG, N. J.

Eight persons were present on this trip and over 400 species of plants were identified out of the recorded flora of 1,455 species from the area. Some time was spent observing exotic plants which have persisted after former cultivation or have definitely escaped and become naturalized, including *Lonicera morrowi*, *L. bella*, *Vinca minor*, *Myosotis arvensis*, *Morus alba*, *Wisteria sinensis*, *Malus pumila*, *Ginkgo biloba*, *Calycanthus floridus*, *Catalpa bignonioides*, *Tilia tomentosa*, *Spiraea prunifolia* var. *plena*, *S. billiardii*, *Chelidonium majus*, *Galium mollugo*, *Elaeagnus umbellata*, *Hydrangea paniculata*, *Berberis thunbergii*, *Ligustrum vulgare*, *L. ovalifolium*, *L. obtusifolium*, *Pleuropterus cuspidatus*, *Cotinus coggygria*, *Deutzia scabra*, *Fraxinus excelsior*, *Salix lucida*, *Yucca filamentosa*, *Azalea japonica*, *Chaenomeles lagenaria*, and *Coreopsis grandiflora* var. *villosa*. In full anthesis were found great stands of *Cardamine pratensis*, *Campe barbarea*, *Senecio aureus*, *Zizia cordata*, *Eleocharis tenuis*, and the sedges, *Carex stricta*, *C. digitalis*, *C. vulpinoidea*, *C. crinita*, and *C. rosaeoides*. In the woodlands we saw in flower many species, including *Scirpus planifolius*, *Ranunculus recurvatus*, *R. hispidus*, *R. abortivus*, *Arisaema triphyllum*, *Viola palmata*, *V. rostrata*, *Panax trifolium*, *Aralia nudicaulis*, two highlights of the trip, *Galeorchis spectabilis* and *Obolaria virginica*, and still a few specimens of *Anemonella thalictroides*. Attention was called to the two types of leaves on *Viola triloba* and on *Nintooa* (*Lonicera*) *japonica*. In the dry fields *Crataegus coccinea*, *Vaccinium atrococcum*, *V. vacillans*, *Galium aparine*, and *Aronia melanocarpa* were found in bloom, and in wetter places, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, *R. repens* var. *floreplenus*, *Viola cucullata*, *V. papilionacea*, *Cardamine bulbosa*, *Triosteum aurantiacum*, and *Sisymbrium nasturtium-aquaticum*. Cryptogams identified included *Lycopodium flabelliforme*, *Coriolus pubescens*, *C. versicolor*, *Ceriumyces crassus*, *Leucobryum glaucum*, *Onoclea sensibilis*, *Aspidium marginale*, *Polystichum acrostichoides*, *Pteridium latiusculum*, *Osmunda cinnamomea*, *O. claytoniana*, and *Osmundopteris virginiana*.

Among the species not yet in flower were *Heuchera americana*, *Dierrevilla lonicera*, *Galium asprellum*, *Celastrus scandens*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Crataegus uniflora*, the very rare *Hieracium murorum*, and *Cynoglossum virginianum* (only recently discovered in the area). Also not in flower, but identified by non-floral characters, were *Prunus americana*, *Salix purpurea*, *S. alba*, *Viola pubescens*, *Carex pennsylvanica*, *Rubus hispidus*, *Carya ovata*, *Myosotis scorpioides*, *Menispermum canadense*, *Floerkea proserpinacoides*, *Amphicarpa bracteata*, *Cimicifuga racemosa*, and *Aureolaria virginica*. Fine displays of *Azalea nudiflora* were observed in full flower, but *A. prinophylla* was not yet in anthesis.

H. N. MOLDENKE

TRIP OF MAY 21 TO SEELEY'S NOTCH, N. J.

Twenty-eight persons were present on this trip and over 350 species of plants were identified, most of which were different from those observed on the preceding day's trip only a few miles away. Among the plants found in flower were *Comandra umbellata*, *Taenidia integerrima*, *Gaylussacia baccata*, *Veronica agrestis*, *Scleranthus annuus*, *Aralia nudicaulis*, *Aquilegia canadensis*, *Micranthes virginiensis*, *Cardamine bulbosa*, *Uvularia perfoliata*, *Oakesiella sessilifolia*, *Viola fimbriatula*, *V. pallens*, *Eriogon pulchellus*, *Thalesia uniflora*, *Asarum canadense*, *Staphylea trifolia*, and the rare *Isotria verticillata*. Attention was called to the two types of plants of *Antennaria plantaginifolia* and the marvelous floral adaptations for securing healthy seed exhibited by the Indian-turnip, flowering-dogwood, yellow fawnlily, moccasin-flower, and the common chickweed. Among the cryptogams identified were *Polyporus caudicinus*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Woodsia obtusa*, and *Polypodium virginianum*. Special attention was devoted to the identification of plants in their non-flowering stages and among the species thus identified were, in the woodlands on the trap-rock ridges, *Laportea canadensis*, *Helianthus divaricatus*, *Menispermum canadense*, *Viburnum acerifolium*, *V. rafinesquinum*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Rhus typhina*, *Atragene americana*, *Sericocarpus asteroides*, *Solidago bicolor*, *S. squarrosa*, *S. caesia*, *Ionactis linariifolius*, *Cunila origanoides*, *Hieracium venosum*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Tilia americana*, *Quercus montana*, and *Q. maxima*. At the borders of the woodlands and along roadsides were found *Hydro-*

phyllum virginianum, *Solanum dulcamara*, *Thalictrum dioicum*, *Nemexia herbacea*, and *Rubus phoenicolasius* (first time found in the area). In and about the ponds and brooks we saw great quantities of *Philotria canadensis*, *Isnardia palustris*, *Callitriche palustris*, *Iris prismatica*, *I. pseudacorus*, *Acorus calamus*, and *Alsine longifolia*. In one place the party discovered the densest and most extensive pure stand of wild water-cress ever observed by any of the persons present. Several very interesting persistent or escaped and naturalized exotics were studied, including *Ilex opaca*, *Ailanthus altissima*, *Pinus resinosa*, *Alliaria officinalis*, *Ribes nigrum*, *Hesperis matronalis*, *Akebia quinata*, *Wisteria sinensis*, *Bignonia radicans*, *Viburnum opulus* var. *sterile*, *Hemerocallis fulva*, and *Paulownia tomentosa*, six of which were never hitherto known from the area outside of cultivation.

H. N. MOLDENKE

TRIP OF JUNE 4 TO STAMFORD, CONN.

Seven members and guests were present on this, the Club's first scheduled trip to the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories. The trip was made possible through the kindness and hospitality of Dr. Stanley W. Bromley, assistant entomologist on the laboratories' staff. Doctor Bromley explained the history and purposes of the laboratories and personally conducted us through the study laboratories and grounds, arboretum and gardens, explaining the landscape planting experiments, fertilizer investigations, investigations on blight-resistant chestnuts, insect and disease control tests, tree working equipment, tree-shaping and pruning experiments, etc. The characteristics of scores of injurious insects were explained, and their life histories and the marks of their work on host plants. The grounds comprise 200 acres and contain over 800 different species and varieties of trees and shrubs, including a wonderful collection of nut-trees—walnuts, hazelnuts, filberts, pecans, etc. Among the interesting trees and shrubs studied were the tree alder (*Alnus hirsuta* var. *sibirica*), angelica-tree (*Aralia japonica*), blue ash (*Fraxinus quadrangulata*), flowering ash (*F. ornus*), Manchurian ash (*F. mandshurica*), two other very rarely seen exotic ashes (*F. griffithi* and *F. holotricha*), Japanese birch (*Betula japonica* var. *mandshurica*), blue Atlas cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* var. *glauca*), Chinese corktree (*Phellodendron chinense*), Chinese

orange (*Poncirus trifoliata*), Wessel's cypress (*Chamaecyparis wesseli*), Japanese and winged elms (*Ulmus japonica* and *U. alata*), leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*), golden larch (*Pseudolarix amabilis*), nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*), Japanese oak (*Quercus dentata*), Spanish oak (*Q. digitata*), Willow oak (*Q. phellos*), persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), papaw (*Asimina triloba*), Formosan sweet-gum (*Liquidambar formosana*), China-fir (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*), thornless honey-locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis*), Japanese heartnut (*Juglans sieboldiana* var. *cordiformis*), upright Scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris* var. *watereri*), limber pine (*P. flexilis*), Jeffrey pine (*P. jeffreyi*), Korean pine (*P. koraiensis*), western yellow pine (*P. ponderosa*), sugar pine (*P. lambertiana*), Yeddo spruce (*Picea jezoensis*), Serbian spruce (*P. omorika*), Wilson spruce (*P. wilsoni*), and several firs, including *Abies balsamea*, *A. amabilis*, *A. firma*, and *A. holophylla*. Other interesting trees and shrubs included *Crataegus lauta*, *Elsholtzia stauntoni*, *Evodia chinensis*, *Juniperus horizontalis*, *Maackia amurensis* var. *buergeri*, *Zelkova serrata*, and several maples (*Acer cissifolium*, *A. diabolicum*, *A. ginnala*, and *A. sieboldianum* var. *microphyllum*). Hybrids of the filbert (*Corylus avellana*) and the famous Bartlett chestnut (hybrid of *Castanea mollissima*) were studied, as well as the "hickan," a hybrid between the pecan and hickory. In the beautiful rock garden and iris garden hundreds of interesting herbaceous plants were seen, mostly in full bloom. Some attention was also paid to the remarkable glossy-leaved violet developed as a ground cover at the laboratories.

H. N. MOLDENKE

TRIP OF SUNDAY, JUNE 4, TO THE GORGE OF THE HOUSATONIC RIVER

Plenty of drizzling rain sprinkled the members as they left the Wingdale station and headed for Route 22. By eleven o'clock the sun came out and chased all the gray mists away and left only a blue sky and domes of woolly clouds.

The party stopped at a wet field near Bull's Bridge and was treated to a spectacle of hundreds of *Castilleja coccinea*, the Scarlet Painted Cup, in full bloom. Surrounding several boulders the drier turf disclosed small companies of *Heuchera americana*, the Common Alum Root, in bloom. Accompanying these was the

Seneca Snakeroot, *Polygala senega*, several fine plants being noticed. In an adjoining field was a grove of *Larix laricina*, the American Larch, most of the trees appearing about fifty years old.

At Bull's Bridge the gorge was entirely disclosed since the recent dry spell did not allow any surplus water to spill over the dam a quarter of a mile upstream. The whole limestone bed of the river is pitted and pock marked by hundreds of potholes sometimes as much as ten feet across and about as deep. Many, having filled with rain water, contained hundreds of mosquito wrigglers. The sight of all these embryo disturbers of humanity filled us with great respect for the region. Various entomostraceans were also abundant in the water and it would appear that the Microscopical Society could get with little trouble many interesting specimens from these water-filled potholes and set up apparatus on the rocks nearby where there is plenty of light and room.

The banks of the one time seething gorge were carpeted in many places by *Taxus canadensis*, the Canadian Yew. Patches thirty feet across were not uncommon. Another plant, *Cystopteris bulbifera*, the Bladder Fern, was as common as Polypody is in the Ramapos. Along the cool, moist, shaded banks it flourished in long continuous patches. The party followed an old wood road north of the covered bridge on the west bank of the gorge. One single specimen of *Polygonatum commutatum*, the Great Solomon's Seal, was found just ready to bloom. It stood about six feet tall and was one of the finds of the trip. Near the dam a lone *Juniperus communis*, the Common Juniper, spread over an area thirty feet in diameter. One of the branches which grew at least twelve feet high was about five inches in diameter. Hemlocks and Cherry Birch were crowding the shrub and it seemed that the immediate vicinity had been drier and more open when the shrub commenced growing.

Tilia americana, the Linden, was very abundant indicating that this region might be a good bee country when the trees are in bloom. They seemed to be more common than in most localities of the local area.

The party flushed a mother partridge with chicks about a week old. The leader caught one of the chicks and the mother all fluffed up and uttering a shrill continuous cry approached to within three feet of her chick.

On the south side of Bull's Bridge and on the east bank the party scrambled over the ruins of an old iron furnace which stood right on the shore of the river gorge. It was completely overgrown by grasses and a scramble of *Vitis labrusca*, the Northern Fox Grape. From here downstream the potholes were fewer and soon disappeared, but the intermittent pools looked inviting so some of the party went swimming in fairly warm water. In a crack on a ledge nearby a single specimen of *Spiranthes lucida* had just opened its first blossom. One of the non-swimmers, rambling further downstream shouted "*Dirca palustris*." Only a single specimen was located. Last year on the leader's trip to the Seven Wells region three of these infrequent shrubs had been located.

On the way home on Route 7 the party stopped a few miles below the dam and cut nice clean swathes through a huge patch of *Radicula Nasturtium-aquaticum*. Cautious individuals who had saved lunch bags felt very happy at this opportunity.

A list of plants in bloom besides those mentioned follows: *Zizia aurea*, *Erigeron pulchellus*, *Senecio aureus*, *Iris versicolor*, *Iris pseudacorus*, *Galium verum*, *Ranunculus bulbosa*, *Lychnis alba*, *Viburnum prunifolium*, *Viburnum acerifolium*, *Aquilegia canadensis*, *Geum rivale*, *Aralia nudicaulis*, *Geranium maculatum*, *Asclepias quadrifolia*, *Hieracium venosum*, *H. aurantiacum*, and *H. pratense*, *Diervilla lonicera*, *Rubus villosus*, *Smilacina racemosa*, *Smilacina stellata*, *Celastrus scandens*, *Helianthemum canadense*, *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, *Solanum dulcamara*, *Sisyrinchium angustifolium*, *Hypoxis hirsuta*, and *Chelidonium majus*.

Other plants of interest were *Pellea atropurpurea*, *Equisetum hyemale*, *Asplenium platyneuron* and *A. trichomanes*, *Woodsia ilvensis*, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Adiantum pedatum*, and *Betula alba* var. *papyrifera*.

GEORGE F. DILLMAN

TRIP OF JUNE 24-25 TO PENNSYLVANIA GRAND CANYON

This was a joint trip with the Southern Appalachian Botanical Club, the Muhlenberg Botanical Club, and the Western Pennsylvania Botanical Club. Fifty-two members and friends of these societies were present for the explorations of Leonard Harrison State Park on Saturday. This park is in Tioga County which is

one of the northern tier counties of Pennsylvania. The entrance to the park is about ten miles from the town of Wellsboro. Most of the party arrived Friday evening. Some stayed at a cabin camp near the park and others in Wellsboro.

The so-called canyon has been formed by Pine Creek. For miles it has cut through the mountains. It is about 1,000 feet from the rim to the level of the stream. After the group assembled for the morning trip a little time was provided to take in the extensive view of the canyon country from the park look-outs and to listen to brief explanations of the geological and floral features.

The Saturday morning route circled over the wooded hillsides at the higher altitudes and included one minor ravine. Species which attracted most attention were *Pinus resinosa*, *Dirca palustris*, and *Rubus triflorus*. *Dirca* is not a common plant of the region. It was possible to locate other plants easily after the first one was found as practically every leaf had one or more yellow spots caused by *Aecidium hydnoideum*. This was the first collection of the rust in Pennsylvania. The alternate stage which is on *Carex pennsylvanica* was not found. Other interesting species noted were *Cornus circinata*, *Solidago squarrosa*, *Lonicera canadensis*, *Microstylis unifolia*, and *Betula alba*. There was some discussion as to identity of the varieties of the northern white birch. The white pine blister rust, *Cronartium ribicola*, was found in the form of old cankers on *Pinus Strobus* and in uredinial stage on *Ribes cynosbati*.

In the afternoon the trail to the canyon was followed. It is a steep descent into the narrow valley of the creek—so steep in places that steps were provided. Dry weather for several previous weeks had reduced the water-falls in this tributary gorge so as to rob it of much of its usual charm. On an island in the valley was an unusually fine stand of *Onoclea Struthiopteris*. Here also were found *Botrychium virginianum*, *B. matricariaefolium*, and *B. lanceolatum* var. *angustisegmentum* in surprising abundance. The red-berried elder, *Sambucus racemosa*, attracted some attention.

A trip to a sphagnum bog on Armenia Mountain near Sylvania was planned for Sunday morning. This meant going by automobiles along U. S. Route 6 to a point about thirty miles east of Wellsboro and then following a dirt road for several miles southward.

Locally this is referred to as a tamarack swamp, but no tamaracks were found. *Habenaria fimbriata* was abundant and the flowers were large. *H. lacera* and *H. orbiculata* were seen but were not abundant. *Rhododendron maximum* was in bloom. *Cornus canadensis* and *Azalea canescens* were common. *Oxalis montana* was in fine bloom. The most interesting feature was the remarkable abundance and fine development of several species of *Lycopodium*. Large areas were literally carpeted with these plants. *L. clavatum*, *L. obscurum*, *L. annotinum*, *L. lucidulum*, and *L. flabelliforme* were observed.

The weather was unusually fine during the two days. Comments indicated general satisfaction with the walks, scenery, and with the plants seen and collected. Thanks are due Dr. E. M. Gress, State Botanist, Harrisburg; Dr. O. E. Jennings, University of Pittsburgh; Dr. J. P. Kelly and Dr. L. O. Overholts, Pennsylvania State College, for their aid in the identification of many plants.

FRANK D. KERN

TRIP OF JULY 16 TO BEAR MOUNTAIN

Some twenty-seven or twenty-eight people went to Bear Mountain by train and journeyed by bus to Long Mountain, while an equal number went in private cars. All assembled on the top near the inscription in memory of R. H. Torrey, at about eleven o'clock. Doctor Small introduced Mr. Place who then briefly stated the purpose of the assembly and called for responses from members of clubs represented. Among those responding were Mr. Semonson, for the Green Mountain Club; Dr. W. S. Thomas, N. Y. Mycological Society; Mr. Murphy, Torrey Botanical Club; Mr. Luscher, Cygians; R. S. Barton, Westchester Trails Association; Mr. Place, Tramp and Trail Club; Joseph Bartha, and others. Mr. Adolph, forester of the Palisades Park, and Mr. W. H. Carr, of the Nature Museum, spoke of Torrey's work in the Park. Mr. Place concluded the exercises by reading some verse composed for the occasion.

The clubs dispersed, each according to its own plan.

Several members of the Torrey Botanical Club joining forces with the Tramp and Trail Club went to Deep Hollow Shelter for lunch; then, botanizing by the way, walked northward to the

Forest of Dean Road where a large section of the botanists turned back to reach the cars on Long Mountain Road, while the others continued down the road to Fort Montgomery.

The weather was ideal and all were eminently satisfied with the day. Mrs. Torrey, her son and son-in-law were present at the ceremony and displayed the medal posthumously awarded to Mr. Torrey by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

FRANK PLACE

R. H. T. July 16, 1939

The life that left us we will see no more,
 For he has laid aside the weights of flesh,
 The treadmill of this mortal, earthly life.
 But he has taken immortality,
 The life that sages say is "given" free
 To him who digs a well, who binds
 A wound, or guides a wand'ring soul,
 Or through the darksome forest lays a path.
 The pattern he has laid upon these hills
 And vales remains the same from year to year ;
 The paths in learning and in daily life
 Which he has followed all remain to us.
 To us remains, indeed, the memory
 Of all our friend had done and planned to do.
 But other duties, too, are left for us :
 To tread these paths and keep the pattern plain ;
 To lead upon them those who knew him not ;
 To keep the goal in mind whatever swamp
 Or cliff at times detour the forward course.
 When we have carried on his plan and work,
 And each has done his bit, however small,
 Why then we've earned the right to say with him :
 "It is a great life" . . . May he rest in peace . . .